



Extreme Thermal Environmental Tests Of Plastic Encapsulated COTS

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Presentation outline

- Motivation
- Objectives
- Samples
- Sample pre-Examinations
- Test Methods
- Sample post-Examinations
- Conclusions

Motivation

- To understand the limits of the long-term reliability problems of the improved plastic encapsulated microelectronic COTS parts especially in extreme thermal cycle environments.
- To evaluate the nondestructive C-SAM technique whether the technique can be used as a potential faster, cheaper, and better method for ways to detect failure mechanism and perform device package qualification.

Objectives

Provide parts engineering risk analysis to NASA flight programs/instruments through:

- The performance of evaluations and tests on high risk COTS parts/packages
- Identify risks associated with very low temperature applications
- Development of new methods to ascertain risk and performance or parts under extreme space environments
- Development of means to reduce cost of qualifying parts while insuring reliability and performance

Samples Tested

MAAM12031

EC-5117

HMC194MSB

OPA2340EM

EC-5007

RF2128P

TL072A

Qty 2 each,

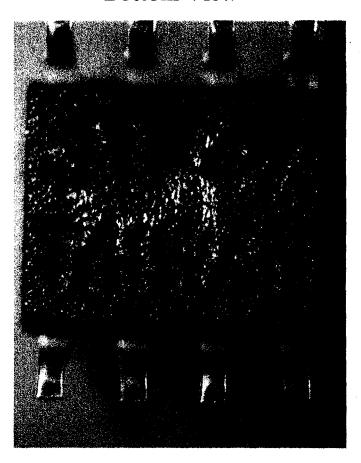
Qty 1 each.

Visual Inspection

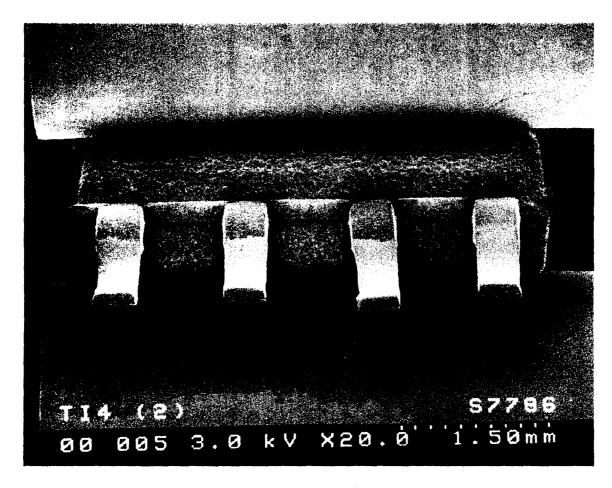
Top View



Bottom View

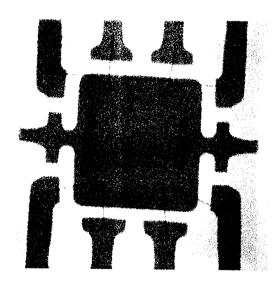


Pre-Test Examination SEM

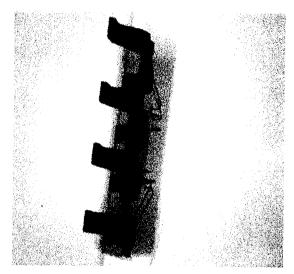


Pretest Examination

X-ray

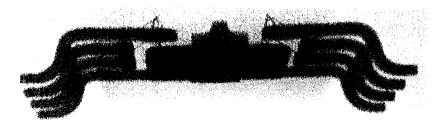


Top View TL072AC

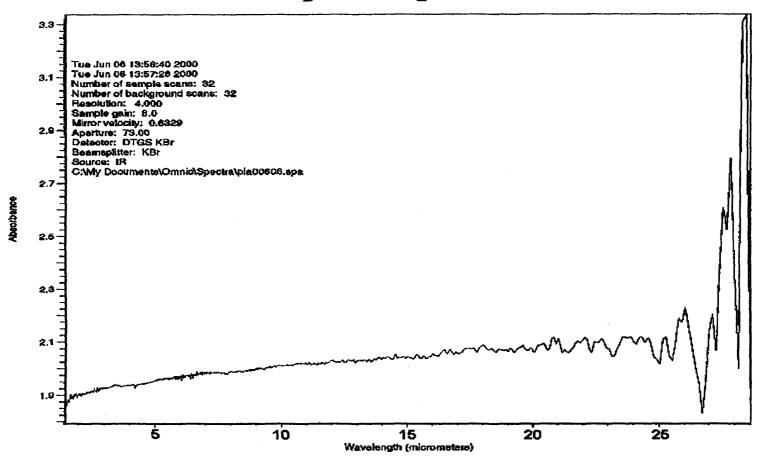


Bird-Eye View TL072AC





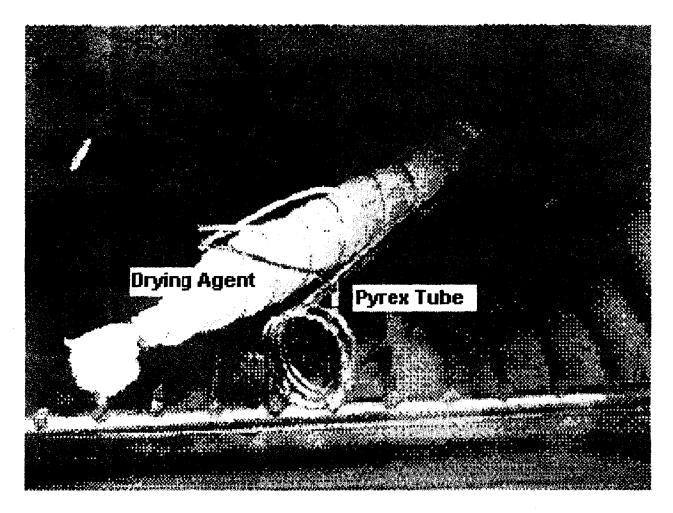
Encapsulated plastic material characteristics Absorption Spectrum



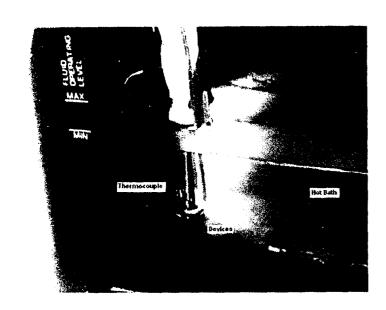
Test Methods

- 1. Temperature ramp rate was maintained to be 2.5 min/cycle. The tube was slowly dipped into the hot oil bath (135°C).
- 2. Once the thermocouple reading was reached to a level of saturation, the tube was taken out and dip slowly into the liquid nitrogen bath until the thermocouple reads -185 ° C.
- 3. Repeat the procedures of 1 and 2 for 29 times more. Examine the package at room temperature by a microscope and a SEM, at step 1 until 30 cycles are completed.

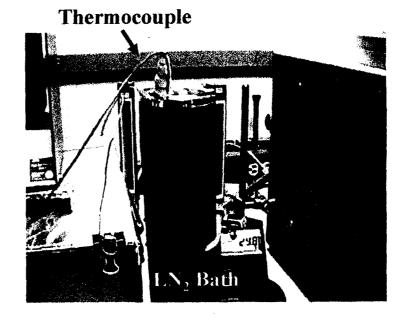
Sample Preparation



Test Set-up

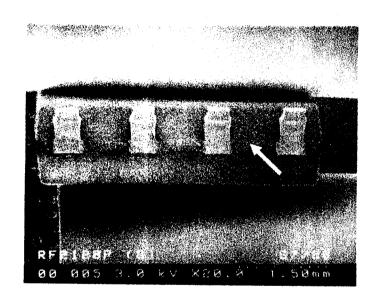


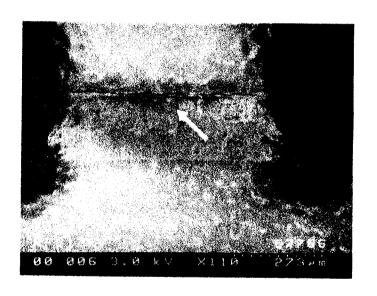
Hot Bath



Cold liquid nitrogen bath

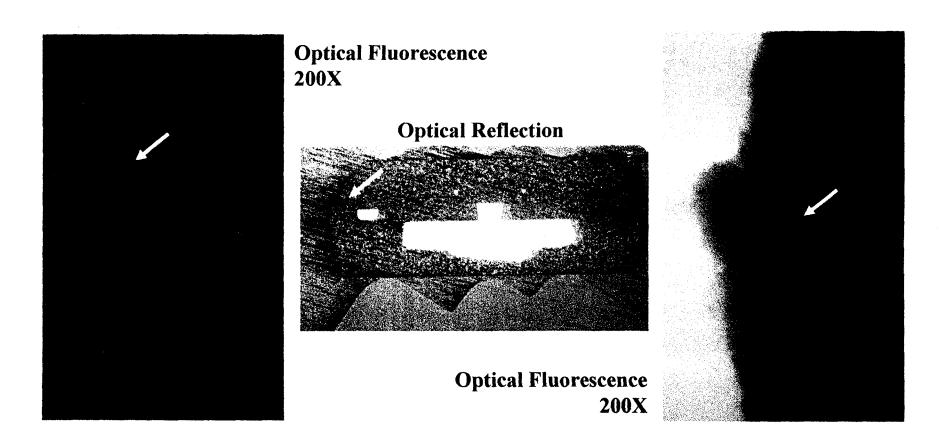
Spectral Examination after the Tests



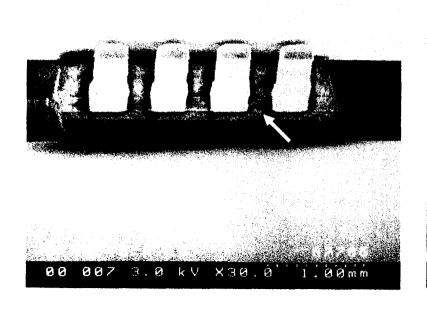


A miniature crack observed after the extreme environmental tests.

Optical View of the Cross Section



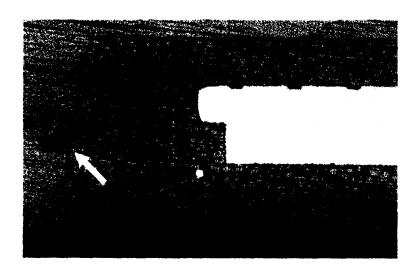
Spectral Examination after the Tests



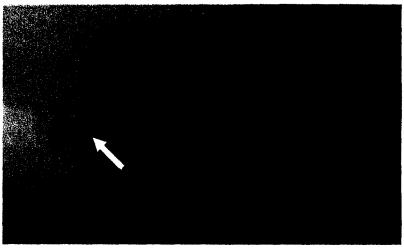


A miniature crack observed after the extreme environmental tests.

Optical View of the Cross Section

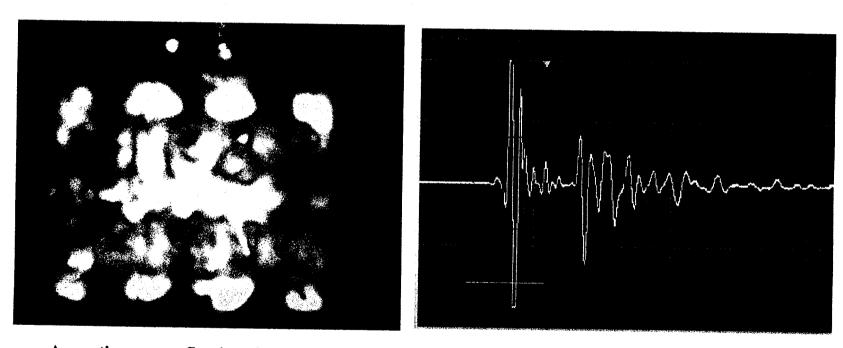






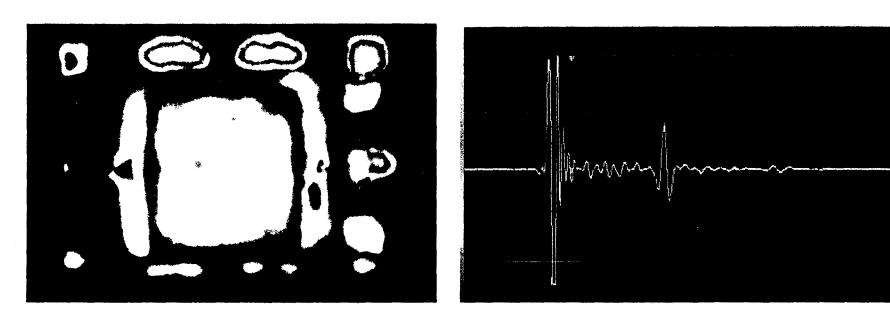
Optical Fluorescence, 200X

A Typical Image by C-SAM (1)



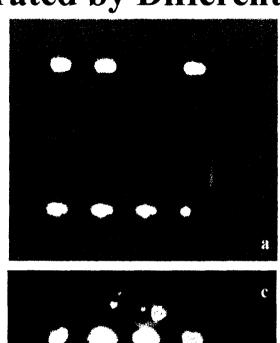
Acoustic wave reflection through the device material should be thoroughly documented prior to apply the C-SAM image to Reliability.

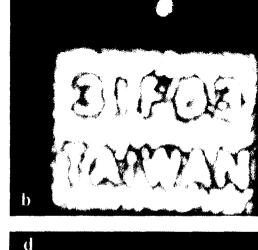
A Typical Image by C-SAM (2)

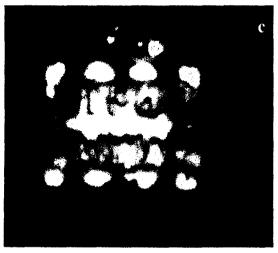


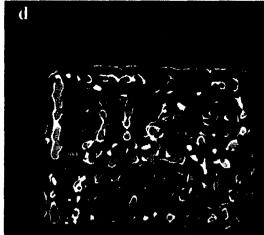
Acoustic wave reflection through the device material should be thoroughly documented prior to apply the C-SAM image to Reliability.

Various Images Generated by Different Reflected Acoustic Waves









Conclusions

- To our surprise, no defects or cracks were observed on ten (10) of the twelve samples. However, two (2) of the tested samples showed some indication of the miniature cracks as observed by SEM.
- C-mode Scanning Acoustic Microscope (C-SAM) can be an excellent non-destructive quality assurance tool to back up some electronic parts assurance if it is used consistantly under proper guidelines.
- Some improved plastic microelectronic parts can be used even in extreme space environments.

Acknowledgements

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